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U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service http://www.fws.gov (http://rubylake.fws.gov)

Refuge Information 1800/344 WILD

# Ruby Lake National Wildlife Refuge

Wildlife Checklist

A Refuge for Nesting and Migrating Waterfowl and Other Wildlife Ruby Lake National Wildlife Refuge was established in 1938. It encompasses 37,632 acres at the south end of Ruby Valley. The refuge is 16 miles long and over 3 miles at it's widest point. This land was once covered by a 200-foot deep, 300,800 acre lake; today 17,000 acres of marsh remain on the refuge. To the north is a 15,000 acre seasonal wetland also attractive to wildlife, known as Franklin lake.

#### The Habitat

The refuge, at an elevation of 6,000 feet, centers on an extensive bulrush marsh interspersed with pockets of open water. Islands scattered throughout provide good nesting habitat for many bird species. Over 160 springs flow into the marsh, some of which travel into the collection ditch along its west border. These water sources create riparian habitat which is used by many smaller birds and mammals. They also provide a water source for larger mammals.

With slight increases in elecation, meadows graduate into grasslands and shrub-steppe habitat. Pinyon pines and juniper cover the lower slopes of the Ruby Mountains that rise to 11,000 feet along the west side of the refuge. Limber pine, bristlecone pine, aspens and mountain mahogany forest the upper slopes. Canyons and rocky cliffs both provide nesting and perching habitat for various types of wildlife. A mountainside of dead trees, the result of a 1979 wildfire, is home for vacity dwelling birds.

#### General Key

#### Habitat Codes

The following symbols are used to indicate in which habitats each wildlife species would most likely be found. It is important to remember that use of an area may depend on the season and an animal's activity, especially for birds that are highly mobile.

- 1 marsh, open water areas
- 2 riparian areas
- 3 meadows, grasslands
- 4 shrub-steppe
- 5 wooded areas
- 6 canyons
- 7 rocky areas, cliffs, caves
- 8 montane
- 9 buildings, residential areas
- 10 widespread

#### Season

Sp - Spring (March - May)

S - Summer (June - August)

F - Fall (September - November)

W - Winter (December - February)

#### Abundance

- a- abundant; a common species which is very numberous
- c common; certain to be seen in suitable habitat
- u uncommon; present, but not certain to be seen
- o occasional; seen only a few times during a season
- r rare; known to be present but not every year
- \* birds known to nest locally
- > Federally Threatened/Endangered Species

### Birds at Ruby Lake

Bird life can be seen throughout all the habitat types, from the valley floor to the mountain peaks. The following bird list includes 225 species observed on the refuge, as well as on adjacent lands including the Humboldt National Forest, Bureau of Land Management lands, Franklin Lake Wildlife Management Area managed by the Nevada Division of Wildlife, and privately owned lands. In addition, 25 species are listed as accidentals because they have only been observed once or twice in the area.

The refuge is a significant waterfowl area in Nevada providing an important feeding and resting stop in the Pacific and Central Flyways. During summer, the marsh provides excellent habitat for nesting ducks including Canvasbacks and Redheads as well as several colonial nesters: White-faced ibis, Great blue heron, Blackcrowned night heron, Double-crested cormorant, and others. Greater sandhill cranes nest along the marsh's edge. Ducks and songbird species nest throughout the meadows, grasslands, and riparian areas. Trumpeter swans were introduced in the valley from Montana resulting in several pairs nesting on the refuge each year. Red-tailed hawks and Prairie falcons nest locally and forage on the refuge. An introduced gamebird, the Himalayan snocock, is found only on the alpine peaks of the Ruby Mountains.

Common names and taxonomic order follow the 6th Edition of the "AOU Checklist of North American Birds" (1983) including revisions contained in all supplements up to and including the 41st (1997).

Common Name	Habitat	Sp	S	F	W
Loons					
<sup>1</sup> Common Loon	1	r		r	
Grebes					
<sup>1</sup> *Pied-billed grebe	1	c	c	c	u
<sup>1</sup> Horned grebe	1	O		O	
<sup>1</sup> *Eared grebe	1	c	c	c	u
<sup>1</sup> Western grebe	1	r	r	u	
<sup>1</sup> Clark's grebe	1	r	r		
Pelicans					
<sup>1</sup> American white pelican	1	o	u	u	
Cormorants					
<sup>1</sup> *Double-crested cormorar	nt 1	u	u	u	r
Dittorna Harana and Earata					
Bitterns, Herons, and Egrets  1 *American bittern	1	0	•	0	
<sup>1</sup> *Great blue heron		c	c	c	r
	1,2	c	c	c	c
Greategret	1,3	u	u	u	
<ul><li>*Snowy egret</li><li>*Cattle egret</li></ul>	1,3 3	u	u	u	r
<sup>1</sup> Green heron		u	u		
<sup>1</sup> *Black-crowned night her	1, 2 on 1,2	r	r	0	0
* Black-crowned night her	011 1,2	c	c	c	O
Ibises and Spoonbills					
<sup>1</sup> *White-faced ibis	1,3	c	a	c	r
N. W. 1177.1	,				
New World Vultures  1 *Turkey vulture	10				
<sup>1</sup> *Turkey vulture	10	c	c	u	
Swans, Geese, and Ducks					
Greater white-fronted goo	se 1	r			r
<sup>1</sup> Snow goose	1				O
<sup>1</sup> Ross's goose	1	r		r	
<sup>1</sup> *Canada goose	1,3	a	a	a	a
<sup>1</sup> *Trumpeter swan	1	u	u	u	u
<sup>1</sup> Tundra swan	1	o		u	u
Wood duck	1,2			o	o
<sup>1</sup> *Gadwall	1	a	a	a	c
<sup>1</sup> *American widgeon	1	c	u	c	c
<sup>1</sup> *Mallard	1	a	a	a	c
<sup>1</sup> *Blue-winged teal	1	o	0	o	r
Swans, Geese, and Ducks cont	tinued next p	oage			

Common Name	Habitat	Sp	S	F	W	Common Name	Habitat	Sp	S	F	W
						Rails					
Swans, Geese, and Ducks con	tinued					<sup>1</sup> *Virgina rail	1	u	u	u	r
<sup>1</sup> *Cinnamon teal	1	a	a	c	u	<sup>1</sup> *Sora	1	u	u	r	•
<sup>1</sup> *Northern shoveler	1	c	c	c	u	<sup>1</sup> *Common morrhen	1	r	r	_	
<sup>1</sup> *Northern pintail	1	c	u	a	c	<sup>1</sup> *American coot	1	a	a	a	c
<sup>1</sup> *Green-winged teal	1	c	u	c	c	1 2220022 0000	-				
<sup>1</sup> *Canvasback	1	a	a	a	u	Cranes					
<sup>1</sup> *Redhead	1	a	a	a	u	<sup>1</sup> *Sandhill crane	3	c	c	c	
*Ring-necked duck	1	c	0	0	c	~ wirding of wire			•		
<sup>1</sup> *Lesser scaup	1	c	c	c	u	Plovers					
<sup>1</sup> Bufflehead	1	u		c	c	Black-bellied plover	1	r			
<sup>1</sup> Common goldeneye	1	u		u	c	<sup>1</sup> *Killdeer	3	c	c	c	r
<sup>1</sup> Barrow's goldeneye	1			r	r		_			-	
<sup>1</sup> Hooded merganser	1	o		o	0	Stilts and Avocets					
<sup>1</sup> Common merganser	1	u		u	u	<sup>1</sup> *Black-necked stilt	1	u	c	u	
<sup>1</sup> Red-breasted merganser	1	r		r	r	<sup>1</sup> *American avocet	1	u	c	u	
<sup>1</sup> *Ruddy duck	1	c	c	c	u						
,						Sandpipers and Phalaropes					
Osprey, Kites, Hawks, and I	Eagles					<sup>1</sup> Greater yellowlegs	1	O	o	o	
<sup>1</sup> Osprey	1	r		r		<sup>1</sup> Lesser yellowlegs	1	0	0	0	
<sup>1</sup> >Bald Eagle	10			o	0	<sup>1</sup> Solitary sandpiper	1	r		r	
<sup>1</sup> *Northern harrier	10	c	c	c	c	<sup>1</sup> *Willet	3	u	u	o	
<sup>1</sup> Sharp-shinned hawk	10	0	o	o	r	<sup>1</sup> *Spotted sandpiper	1	u	u	u	
<sup>1</sup> Cooper's hawk	10	o	o	o	0	<sup>1</sup> *Long-billed curlew	3	c	c		
<sup>1</sup> Northern goshawk	8,5	0	o	o	0	<sup>1</sup> Marbled godwit	1,3	r			
<sup>1</sup> Red-shouldered hawk	10	r		r		<sup>1</sup> Western sandpiper	1	r		r	
<sup>1</sup> Swainson's hawk	10	0	o	o		<sup>1</sup> Least sandpiper	1	O		o	
<sup>1</sup> *Red-tailed hawk	10	c	c	c	0	<sup>1</sup> Long-billed dowitcher	1	o		0	
<sup>1</sup> Ferruginous hawk	10	o	o	o	o	<sup>1</sup> *Common snipe	1,2	u	c	u	u
<sup>1</sup> Rough-legged hawk	3,4	u		u	c	<sup>1</sup> *Wilson's phalarope	1	O	o	0	
<sup>1</sup> *Golden eagle	10	u	u	u	o	<sup>1</sup> Red-necked phalarope	1	o		o	
Falcons and Caracaras						Skuas, Jaegers, Gulls and T	erne				
<sup>1</sup> *American kestrel	3	c	c	c	u	<sup>1</sup> Franklin's gull	1	r	r	r	
<sup>1</sup> Merlin	3,4	C	C	0	o	<sup>1</sup> Ring-billed gull	1	0	0	u	
<sup>1</sup> Peregrine falcon	10	r		r	r	<sup>1</sup> *California gull	1	u	u	u U	
<sup>1</sup> *Prairie falcon	7,3	u	u	0	r	<sup>1</sup> Caspian tern	1	u	u	u	
Transcrateon	7,5	u	u	U	1	<sup>1</sup> *Forster's tern	1	c	c		
Gallinaceous Birds						<sup>1</sup> *Black tern	1	c	c	u	
<sup>1</sup> *Chukar	6,3	o	o	o	o	DIACK WIII	1	C	C	u	
<sup>1</sup> *Himalayan snowcock	8	u	u	u	u	Pigeons and Doves					
<sup>1</sup> *Sage grouse	4,3	u	u	u	u	<sup>1</sup> Rock dove	9	o	0	o	0
<sup>1</sup> *Blue grouse	8,5	u	u	u	u	1 *Mourning dove	10	c	o c	c	o r
Dide grouse	0,5	u	u	u	и	would have	10	C	C	C	1

Common Name	Habitat	Sp	S	F	W	Common Name	Habitat	Sp	S	F	W
Barn Owls						<sup>1</sup> Ash-throated flycatcher	5,2	r	r	r	
<sup>1</sup> Barn owl	10	r	r	r	r	1 *Western kingbird	2,9	r c	c	c	
Balllowi	10	r	r	r	r	western kingond	2,9	C	C	C	
Typical Owls						Shrikes					
<sup>1</sup> Western screech-owl	5				r	<sup>1</sup> *Loggerhead shrike	4,3	u	u	u	o
<sup>1</sup> *Great horned owl	2,7	c	c	c	c	<sup>1</sup> Northern shrike	4,3		-		u
1 *Burrowing owl	3,4	0	0	0	C	1 torthorn shrike	1,5				ч
<sup>1</sup> *Long-eared owl	5,2				0	Vireos					
1 *Short-eared owl		0	0	0	0	<sup>1</sup> Cassin's vireo	250	0		0	
	3,4	u	u	u	0		2,5,8	0		0	
<sup>1</sup> *Northern saw-whet owl	5	0	O	O	r	1 *Plumbeous vireo	2,5,8	u	u	u	
						1 *Warbling vireo	2	u	u	u	
Nightjars						<sup>1</sup> Red-eyed vireo	2	r		r	
<sup>1</sup> *Common nighthawk	10	c	c	u							
1 *Common poorwill	5,4	u	u	u		Crows, Jays, and Magpies					
						<sup>1</sup> *Western scrub-jay	5	c	c	c	c
Swifts						<sup>1</sup> *Pinyon jay	8,5	u	u	u	c
*White-throated swift	7	u	u	u		<sup>1</sup> *Clark's nutcracker	8,5	0	o	O	0
.,						<sup>1</sup> *Black-billed magpie	10	c	c	c	c
Hummingbirds						<sup>1</sup> *American crow	10	0	u	u	0
<sup>1</sup> *Black-chinned hummingbi	rd 6,2	u	u	u		<sup>1</sup> *Common raven	10	c	c	c	c
<sup>1</sup> *Calliope hummingbird						Common raven	10	C	C	C	C
	8,5	u	u	u		Lorles					
Broad tanea nammingona		c	c	u		Larks	2.4		_		
<sup>1</sup> Rufous hummingbird	???	O	u	u		<sup>1</sup> *Horned lark	3,4	c	c	c	c
Kingfishers						Swallows					
<sup>1</sup> *Belted kingfisher	2	u	u	u	O	<sup>1</sup> *Tree swallow	2,3	c	c	a	
Betted Kinghoner	_	· ·	•	•	·	<sup>1</sup> *Violet-green swallow	2,7	c	c	a	
Woodpeckers						<sup>1</sup> *Northern rough-winged sw		c	c	c	
1 *Lewis's woodpecker	2,6	11	u	u	r	<sup>1</sup> Bank swallow	3	u	u	u	
		u			1	<sup>1</sup> *Cliff swallow	9,7				
rea hapea sapsaeker	2,5	0	0	u				a	a	a	
Williamson Sapsacker	8,5	0	0	O		<sup>1</sup> *Barn swallow	9	c	c	c	
1 *Downy woodpecker	2,5	u	u	u	u	The state of the s					
<sup>1</sup> *Hairy woodpecker	2,5	u	u	u	u	Titmice and Chickadees	_				
<sup>1</sup> *Northern flicker	2,5	c	c	c	u	<sup>1</sup> *Mountain chickadee	5	u	u	u	c
T (F) (1						<sup>1</sup> *Juniper titmouse	5	u	u	u	c
Tyrant Flycatchers  Olive-sided flycatcher	8,5		0			Bushtits					
			0				_				
Western wood pewee	5,2	u	u			<sup>1</sup> Bushtit	5	u	u	u	u
1 *Willow flycatcher	2	O	O			AT decid					
<sup>1</sup> Hammond's flycatcher	8,5	0	O			Nuthatches					
<sup>1</sup> *Gray flycatcher	5	u	u	u		<sup>1</sup> *Red-breasted nuthatch	8,5	u	u	u	u
*Dusky flycatcher	8,4,5	u	u	u		*White-breasted nuthatch	8,5	O	0	o	O
<sup>1</sup> *Corilleran flycatcher	2,5	u	u								
<sup>1</sup> *Say's phoebe	3,9	c	c	c		Creepers					
	•					<sup>1</sup> *Brown creeper	8,5	u	u	u	?
							-				

Common Name	Habitat	Sp	S	F	W	Common Name	Habitat	Sp	S	F	W
Wrens						<sup>1</sup> *Yellow-rumped warbler	2,9	c	c	c	r
1 *Rock wren	7	11	11	11	r	<sup>1</sup> *Black-throated gray warbl		u	u	u	1
1 *Canyon wren	6,7	u	u o	u	r	<sup>1</sup> Northern waterthrush	2	r	u	0	
<sup>1</sup> *House wren	2	o c	c	0	0	<sup>1</sup> *MacGillivray's warbler	2	u	u	u	
<sup>1</sup> Winter wren	2	r	C	c	_	<sup>1</sup> *Common yellowthroat	1,2	c	c	u U	r
<sup>1</sup> *Marsh wren	1			r	r	<sup>1</sup> Wilson's warbler	2	u	C		1
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1	a	a	a	u	<sup>1</sup> *Yellow-breasted chat	2	u U	u	u u	
Dippers											
<sup>1</sup> American dipper	2	u		u	u	Tanagers					
• •						<sup>1</sup> *Western tanager	5	u	u	u	
Kinglets											
<sup>1</sup> Golden-crowned kinglet	7				u	Sparrows and Towhees					
<sup>1</sup> *Ruby-crowned kinglet	7,2	u		u	u	<sup>1</sup> *Green-tailed towhee	4	u	u	u	r
j E	Ź					<sup>1</sup> *Spotted towhee	2,4,6	u	u	u	0
Old World Warblers						<sup>1</sup> American tree sparrow	2,9			o	0
<sup>1</sup> *Blue-gray gnatcatcher	7	c	c	u		<sup>1</sup> *Chipping sparrow	5	u	u	u	
8, 8						<sup>1</sup> *Brewer's sparrow	4	a	a	a	
Thrushes						<sup>1</sup> *Vesper sparrow	4,3	c	c	c	
<sup>1</sup> *Mountain bluebird	8,5	c	c	c	r	<sup>1</sup> *Lark sparrow	4	u	u	u	r
<sup>1</sup> *Townsend's solitaire	8,5	u	u	u	u	<sup>1</sup> *Black-throated sparrow	4,6	u	u	u	
<sup>1</sup> *Swainson's thrush	2	u	u	u		<sup>1</sup> *Sage sparrow	4	u	u	u	
<sup>1</sup> *Hermit thrush	2,5	0	0	0	r	<sup>1</sup> *Savannah sparrow	3	a	a	a	
<sup>1</sup> *American robin	2,9	c	c	a	0	<sup>1</sup> Grasshopper sparrow	3	r	r	r	
	_,-		•			<sup>1</sup> *Fox sparrow	8,2	u	u	u	o
Mimic Thrushes						<sup>1</sup> *Song sparrow	2,1	c	c	c	c
<sup>1</sup> Gray catbird	2	r	r	r		<sup>1</sup> Lincoln's sparrow	2	r	r	r	
<sup>1</sup> *Northern mockingbird	2,9	0	0	0	r	<sup>1</sup> White-throated sparrow	2			r	r
<sup>1</sup> *Sage thrasher	4	c	c	c	-	<sup>1</sup> Golden-crowned sparrow	2			r	r
Suge thrusher	•	·	·	·		<sup>1</sup> *White-crowned sparrow	2,4	u	o	u	0
Starlings						<sup>1</sup> Harris's sparrow	9	r	Ü	r	r
<sup>1</sup> *European starling	9	c	c	c	o	<sup>1</sup> *Dark-eyed junco	8,5	c	0	u	c
European starting		Č	·	·	O	zum vyvajumo	٥,٤		Ü		
Wagtails and Pipits						Cardinals, Grosbeaks, and All					
<sup>1</sup> American pipit	8	o		o	0	*Black-headed grosbeak	2,5	u	u	u	
						Blue grosbeak	2,3	r	r	r	
Waxwings						<sup>1</sup> *Lazuli bunting	2	u	u	u	
<sup>1</sup> Bohemian waxwing	10				r	Indigo bunting	3	r	r		
<sup>1</sup> Cedar waxwing	2,9	u	u	u	0						
						Blackbirds and Orioles					
Wood warblers						<sup>1</sup> *Bobolink	3	r	r	r	
<sup>1</sup> *Orange crowned warble	r 2	u	u	u		*Red-winged blackbird	1,3	u	c	c	u
<sup>1</sup> Nashville warbler	2,5	0		0		<sup>1</sup> *Western meadowlark	3	a	a	a	o
<sup>1</sup> *Virginia's warbler	5,6	u	u	u		*Yellow-headed blackbird	1	a	a	c	r
<sup>1</sup> *Yellow warbler	2	c	c	c		Blackbirds and Orioles continue	ed next pag	e			
	_	-	-	-			1 0				

Common Name	Habitat	Sp	S	F	W	Mammals at The following list includes those Ruby Lake mammals found on the refuge and					
Blackbirds and Orioles continu	ued					J	adjacent lands. Species that are				
<sup>1</sup> *Brewer's blackbird	10	c	c	c	O		•				
<sup>1</sup> *Great-tailed grackle	1,9	u	u	u	O		suspected to occur in the area or have				
<sup>1</sup> *Brown-headed cowbird	10	c	c	c			unknown abundance (?) and those that				
1 *Bullock's oriole	2	c	c	c		have been identified only prior to 1940					
						` ′		All are considered			
Finches							-	igrant species of			
<sup>1</sup> Gray-crowned rosy-finch	8				O		ibility of man				
<sup>1</sup> *Black tosy-finch	8				0		y because of l	·			
<sup>1</sup> *Pine grosbeak	8,5	O	o	o	0	migration	n between sun	nmer & winter			
<sup>1</sup> *Cassin's finch	8,5	u	u	u	u	ranges, o	r snow cover.	The common			
<sup>1</sup> *House finch	2,9	u	u	u	O	names an	d order follow	w "A Field Guide			
<sup>1</sup> Red crossbill	8	r	r	r	r	to the Ma	ımmals" by E	Burt and			
<sup>1</sup> *Pine siskin	8,5	u	u	u	O		eider (1976).				
Lesser goldfinch	3,2		u	u	r		` ′				
<sup>1</sup> *American goldfinch	3,2	u	u	u	O	Common Name	Habitat	Abundance			
<sup>1</sup> Eveninig grosbeak	5	O		o	r						
						Shrews					
Old World Sparrows						<sup>1</sup> Merriam shrew	4	?			
<sup>1</sup> *House sparrow	9	u	u	u	0	Vagrant shrew	3	u			
-						Northern water shrew	8,2	?			
Accidentals						<b></b>					
Least Bittern	Easter	n king	gbiro	d		Bats	- 0				
Little blue heron	Scisso	r-taile	ed fl	ycato	cher	<sup>1</sup> Little brown myotis	7,9	c			
Eurasian wigeon	Stelle	r's jay	7			<sup>1</sup> Long-eared myotis	9,7	c			
Greater scaup	Blue j					<sup>1</sup> Long-legged myotis	9,7	?			
Oldsquaw	Black-				idee	<sup>1</sup> Small-footed myotis7,5	c				
Surf scoter	Weste			d		<sup>1</sup> Silver-haired bat	5,9	r			
White-winged scoter	Varied					<sup>1</sup> Western pipistrel	7,6	?			
California quail	Black					<sup>1</sup> Big brown bat	5,7,9	?			
Bonaparte's gull	Ameri					<sup>1</sup> Hoary bat	5	?			
Mew gull	Louis					<sup>1</sup> Spotted bat	9,7	?			
Band-tailed pigeon	Rose-				eak	<sup>1</sup> Western big-eared bat	7,9	?			
Yellow-billed cuckoo	Comn	non gr	ackl	e		<sup>1</sup> Pallid bat	7,3	?			
Flammulated owl						<sup>1</sup> Mexican freetail bat	7	r			
						Mastalida					
						Mustelids	2.2	_			
						<sup>1</sup> Shorttail weasel	2,3	r			
						<ul> <li>Longtail weasel</li> <li>Mink</li> </ul>	2	u 2			
						IVIIIIK	1,2	?			
						Dauger	10	c			
						<ol> <li>Spotted skunk</li> <li>Striped skunk</li> </ol>	4,2	r			
						<sup>1</sup> Striped skunk	9,4	r			

Common Name	Habitat	Abundance	Common Name	Habitat	Abundance
Canids			Old World Rats and Mice		
<sup>1</sup> Coyote	10	c	<sup>1</sup> House mouse	9	c
<sup>1</sup> Red fox	10	?	Troube mouse		v
Red lox	10	!	Jumping Mice		
Felines			<sup>1</sup> Western jumping mouse	8,2	?
<sup>1</sup> Mountain lion	8,6	u	3 1 2	,	
<sup>1</sup> Bobcat	8,4	u	Porcupines		
Boocar	0,4	u	<sup>1</sup> Porcupine	2,5	c
Squirrels			_		
<sup>1</sup> Yellowbelly marmot	7	u	Hares and Rabbits		
<sup>1</sup> Townsend ground squirrel	4,3	?	Whitetail jackrabbit	4,3	r
<sup>1</sup> Richardson ground squirre		?	<sup>1</sup> Blacktail jackrabbit	4,3	c
<sup>1</sup> Belding ground squirrel	3,4	c	<sup>1</sup> Mountain cottontail	4,7	c
<sup>1</sup> Golden-mantled squirrel	8,5	u	<sup>1</sup> Pygmy rabbit	4	u
<sup>1</sup> Whitetail antelope squirrel		u ?			
<sup>1</sup> Least chipmunk	4,5		Deer		
<sup>1</sup> Uinta chipmunk		c	<sup>1</sup> Elk	3	0
· Omta empinunk	5,7	r	<sup>1</sup> Mule deer	10	c
Pocket gophers					
<ul> <li>Valley pocket gopher</li> </ul>	3	?	Pronghorn		
<sup>1</sup> Northern pocket gopher	10	c c	<sup>1</sup> Pronghorn	3,4	u
Northern pocket gopher	10	C		,	
Pocket Mice/Kangaroo Rats			Goats and Sheep		
<sup>1</sup> Little pocket mouse	4	?	<sup>1</sup> Mountain goat	8,7	u
<sup>1</sup> Great Basin pocket mouse	4	c	Bighorn sheep	8	r
<sup>1</sup> Dark kangaroo mouse	4	u			
<sup>1</sup> Ord kangaroo rat	4	c			
<sup>1</sup> Great Basin kangaroo rat	4	c	Fishes at Seven spe	cies of fish	are present in
Great Basin kangaroo rat	7	C	Ruby Lake refuge wa	ters. The re	elict dace is the
Beaver			<b>→</b>		sh. This species is
<sup>1</sup> Beaver	1,2	r	•		other basins in
Beaver	1,2	1	_	ern Nevada.	
Mice and Voles					an speckled dace
<sup>1</sup> Western harvest mouse	3	u			from a 1950
<sup>1</sup> Canyon mouse	6,7	h	-		
<sup>1</sup> Deer mouse	10	c	_	_	th bass were
<sup>1</sup> Piñon mouse	5,7	h			sh in the early
<ol> <li>Northern grasshopper mou</li> </ol>		?	1930s and	have succe	ssfully reproduced.
	se 3,4 4	?	Rainbow	eastern br	ook, and brown
<ul> <li>Desert woodrat</li> <li>Rushytail waoodrat</li> </ul>					ually into the
Dusifytair waoodfat	8,7	u			h, and spring
Wiouiiuiii voic	3	c			ckings of <b>cutthroat</b>
<sup>1</sup> Longtail vole	2,3	u	*		knigs of <b>cuttili vat</b>
<sup>1</sup> Sagebrush vole	4	?	trout also	take place.	
<sup>1</sup> Muskrat	1	c			

## Amphibians and Reptiles

Reptiles usually are found on upland sites and amphibians live closer to or in water. Both reptiles and amphibians hibernate during the winter and therefore are only seen during the warmer months. Because they are relatively small, secretive animals, they are not highly visible to the refuge visitor. Great Basin rattlesnakes and Gopher snakes are most often seen crossing roads. Lizards are occasionally seen around the shrub uplands while frogs are seen along the marsh's edge. A species list has not yet been compiled for this area.

## Viewing Wildlife

The best time to observe wildlife is during morning and evening hours. Binoculars or a spotting scope greatly assist in idetifying wildlife and observing their behavior. USing your vehicle as a blind increases viewing opportunities; wildlife viewing from a vehicle can be done by driving the refuge auto tour route through the marsh. For a unique opportuinity to see marsh wildlife close up, the South Marsh is open during part of the year to canoes and small motor boats.

For further information, contact:

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